THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 99, Vol. 4. NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865. Price 6d. or 12 cts.

THIS JOURNAL is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and despatched by Mail and Express to all parts of these Colonies, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, the Eastern Provinces and Great Britain.

The utmost care is taken to procure authentic information from all the mining districts of British Columbia, and every exertion made to obtain reliable statistics respecting the country generally.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

VICTORIA ON HER KNEES.

Victoria, proud, overbearing, over-reaching Victoria, presents a most humiliating spectacle at the present moment. A week ago to-day that ambitious politician, who would make the town he represents a mere stepping-stone towards the gratification of his inordinate ambition, submitted a resolution to the Assembly asking for unconditional annexation to this colony. Lengthy speeches were made *pro* and *con*, chiefly by Messrs. Burnaby and Helmcken. In the course of the debate Mr. Bayley, a shrewd shop-keeper, said :—

"He looked on Victoria as reduced to a mere shop-keeper (a laugh) who had to depend on British Columbia to buy her wares. The moment that British Columbia was able to buy for herself from the manufacturers and producers, what were we to do with our goods? Our warehouses would be full, but no one to be purchasers—that was the state to which we were fast coming unless we adopted a different policy."

The resolution was passed by a vote of 8 to 5. The Chamber of Commerce, alarmed for the free-port, presented through Mr. Burnaby a petition praying that the present fiscal system be maintained. The petition was presented on Friday, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the union resolution recommitted. An attempt was next made to have the question postponed or to dissolve the House and appeal to the country upon a matter of such vital importance. But no. DeCosmos, mounted upon his old union nag, was inexorable. The resolution, accordingly, came to a vote, and this time passed by 8 to 4. We have neither the room nor the disposition to record all the humiliating admissions made in the course of these debates, contrasting strangely, as they do, with the arrogant tone with which the same question was wont to be discussed by the same honorable gentlemen. It may not be unprofitable to inquire, however, why these people should be willing to sacrifice honor, self-respect, and even the "free port," in order to attain union with, or, more properly, annexation to British Columbia. When union was sought on other grounds, when it was to be a condition that their fiscal system was to be maintained, and the seat of Government fixed at Victoria, it was not difficult to understand the strong desire for union. But why they should be willing to give up all that they have held so dear in times past for an unconditional union does not appear so very clear at the first blush. We shall, therefore, endeavor briefly to answer the question so mordaciously put by a correspondent in another column. There may be said to be two leading spirits in this union movement—we shall treat the union question in its new form—Mr. DeCosmos and Dr. Tolmie. The first gentleman, although ostensibly representing Victoria, represents himself. Possessed of inordinate vanity and ambition he would be on the Pacific what George Brown is on the Atlantic. Vancouver presents far too poor and circumscribed a field for the exercise of his transcendent abilities or the gratification of his ungovernable ambition. Unite these colonies at any sacrifice—on any terms—and send him to Downing street as plenipotentiary-extraordinary to consummate the union and fish for a position more befitting his abilities (?) and aspirations. Thus it is that Mr. DeCosmos is willing to sell his constituents and his principles (?) in order to compass his political ends. Dr. Tolmie occupies a different position. He represents the Hudson Bay Company. Devoid of political ambition, he is a keen, shrewd man. It may at first sight appear strange that a company with such enormous interests at and around Victoria should desire the abolition of the free port, and an unconditional union with this colony. But, we think, a little consideration will make the matter clear enough. Were these colonies united under one system of government, with a uniform customs tariff, that company would be in a position to give New Westminster the go-by altogether, and run their steamers direct to Langley, where they own a large property, and where they would hope to build up a town, for there would then be no necessity for Victoria steamers touching here, as the duty, headmoney and all such matters would be collected at Victoria. They would have a double object in this, viz: first, retaining the seat of trade at Victoria, and preventing New Westminster from becoming a dangerous rival; and, secondly, they would by this means greatly enhance the value of their Langley property. But there is another reason why the H. B. Co. should not only consent to the sacrifice of the free port on condition of union, but anxiously desire such a consummation. That company can readily command as much English capital as they want at a minimum rate of interest. The amount of capital which, under a tariff, would be locked up in the shape of duties would, therefore, be a small consideration to them, and yet it would prove so oppressive to ordinary importing houses as to place the company alluded to virtually above competition; it would, in fact, throw the great bulk of the trade of both colonies into the hands of that powerful monopoly. Is it surprising, under these circumstances, that Dr. Tolmie should be found advocating union at the price of the free port? What might prove to be death to the merchants of Victoria would be the very life of the company he represents. We may be met by the remark that there are others in favor of unconditional union who are not represented by either an ambitious politician or a cunning doctor. What of them? We admit there are others besides these men and their dupes. The results of entire separation and the promulgation of the Estimates have culminated in a panic. A feeling of desperation has seized upon the public mind, and they are prepared to take a leap, if it should prove to be "out of the frying-pan into the fire." The Civil List they feel their inability to pay. With a fallacious fiscal system they are smarting under taxation, and they see no alternative but to get financial aid from British Columbia. That aid they must have, cost what it may. There is no longer any hypocritical pretence about mutual benefit. Nay, every argument now used in favor of union only furnishes us with a cogent reason why we should resist it to the death. The veil is rudely rent asunder, and we can no longer doubt either their meaning or their object. In such circumstances it is a happy reflection that there is no danger to be apprehended from the present movement. With Vancouver divided upon the subject of union and British Columbia united against it the Imperial Government is not very likely to listen to the prayer of the union faction.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

100 TONS GOOD HAY.

Apply to

ja18tc R. DICKINSON.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

W. H. HUSKINSON, Proprietor.

CLOTHIER, HOSIER

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

Receives by every vessel from England a General assortment of the above Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

Victoria, V. I.,

Govern't St., Between Broughton & Humboldt.

de7 1y

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

FOR SALE!

BRUSSELS and KIDERminster Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Blankets, four point; Flannels; Boots; Shoes; Socks; Underclothing; Hats; Caps; Clothing, in the latest styles; Dress Shirts; Baltic Shirts; Collars, paper and linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits; Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth, black and blue, from the best manufactories. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864. no26tc

New Advertisements.

FRASER RIVER SANDS.

CAUTION TO MARINERS

NO. 1 AND 2 BEACONS (NORTH AND South Sand Heads), have been carried away during the late gales.

JAMES COOPER, Harbormaster.

December 16th, 1864. de17tc

GEORGE HOOPER,

LAND AGENT, &C.

BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand, for private sale, a large number of

TOWN & SUBURBAN LOTS!

and in many cases is authorised to deal liberally with purchasers. se14tc

ELLIOTT, STEWART & CO.,

BREWERS, VICTORIA, V. I.,

HAVE INSTRUCTED

MR. GEO. HOOPER,

their Agent for BRITISH COLUMBIA, that their new

SEASON'S ALE

is in excellent condition, and ready for drawing.

This Ale is giving immense satisfaction, and can be obtained either in BOTTLE or in WOOD by application to

GEO. HOOPER,
Auction Rooms,
Millard's Buildings.

New Westminster, November 4th, 1864. no5tc

HARDWARE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

—ooo—

CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS,

DETERMINED TO COMPETE with Victoria merchants, now offer to the inhabitants of New Westminster and British Columbia a well selected stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, COAL OIL LAMPS, &c., at greatly reduced rates, FOR CASH!

A GOOD article of No. 1 Coal Oil, at $1 per gallon.

ORDERS from the interior will be filled at Victoria prices, duty only added.

New Westminster, Nov. 17, 1864. no19tc

LUMBER!

FOR SALE.

5,000,000 FEET ROUGH,

3,000,000 FEET DRESS'D,

In lots to suit, for Exportation.

no5tc J. A. WEBSTER & CO.

TO FARMERS.

DECEMBER being the month for sowing Winter Wheat on the lands adjacent to the Lower Fraser, armers can obtain small supplies of several sorts from the stock of the Agricultural Association in New Westminster, thereby to prove what kinds are best adapted for this part of the colony, and to secure seed for another season. The Association have six varieties of Wheats.

W. E. CORMACK, Hon. Sec.

New Westminster, December 5, 1864. de5tc

New Advertisements.

HENRY HOLBROOK,

WHARFINGER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

DEALER IN PROVISIONS, FEED, ETC.

BONDED STORAGE FOR 1000 TONS OF GOODS in STONE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Goods Forwarded up country, and every accommodation given to vessels loading or discharging at the Liverpool or Upper Wharf. de10tc

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

—oooo—

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

—ooo—

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS,
ALES, PORTER,
BRANDIES, RUM,
CIDER, SYRUPS,
CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c.,

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

Havanna, Manilla and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jy19

PICHT & HOYT,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases;
RUM—Jamaica and other brands;
WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases;
GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;
OLD TOM—Different brands;
WINES—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;
CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;
SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;
HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.,

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock;

DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO,—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent. ap2tc

DR. BLACK,

(M. R. C. S., L. S. A.)

Can be Consulted Daily at his Present Residence,

Columbia Street,

no26 New Westminster, B. C. tc

NOTICE.

ON THE 30th December, 1864, we the undersigned, carrying on the Lumber Business in Port Douglas, British Columbia, under the name and style of BRUMFIELD & LUMPKINS, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All accounts due to and by the late firm to be settled by the undersigned.

S. BRUMFIELD.

Port Douglas, 30th December, 1864. ja11m*

Victoria Advertisements.

THE

Royal Insurance Company.

—FOR—

Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL - - - - - Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,

Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,

Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY,

PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED the UNDERsigned their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO.,
Wharf Street.

Victoria, 20th January, 1863. ja24

F. G. RICHARDS

Has Returned from Cariboo

AND IS STILL AT HIS OLD STAND,

BLIZZARD SALOON,

—ON—

Holbrook's Wharf,

WHERE HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE

OLD FRIENDS.

de7tc

CITY BAKERY

—AND—

COFFEE SALOON.

—ooo—

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,

where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes,

supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

☞ Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SOREL.

New Westminster, March 3, 1863. ma4

LOCHLOMOND HOUSE!

AT THE

Seventy-four-mile Post

ON THE

Lillooet-Alexander Road.

THE PROPRIETOR calls the attention of travellers to Cariboo to this House, which is just opened for the travelling public, where GOOD MEALS can be had at all hours, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE BAR

will contain CIVILITY, and the best

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

This is the first house within 15 miles where good water can be obtained, and, being 27 miles above the Junction, affords a comfortable and convenient stopping place.

Packers, Stagers and Teamsters are informed that they will find good stabling and the best of provender, as well as an excellent run for cattle on the grounds.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize the Lochlomond House.

JOHN McMURPHY.

Lochlomond, British Columbia, March, 1863. tc.

A CARD!

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR:—As large and mighty advertisements have of late become so common, we think it an almost unwarrantable proceeding to inform the public that we have superseded the Town Council in C. Millard's stone building, where consigned goods in great variety and of the latest fashion must be sold.

Auction Sales will be held twice a week, commencing on Wednesday, 5th instant, at noon.

oc1tc HOOPER & CO.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d., or 12½ cents. Terms per quarter, 10s., or $2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or $5.00, and yearly £1 10s., or $7.50. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

☞ Copies of this paper can be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., Columbia-Street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, $2 first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, $1 per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers.

Advertisements in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.

All Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.

All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Notice to Tax-payers—Thos. McMicking.
Auction Sale—Valentine Hall.
For Sale by Auction—Valentine Hall.
Notice—W. G. Peacock.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

"GOLD EXPORT DUTY ORDINANCE, 1865."

This Ordinance passed a second reading on Monday, and was discussed in Committee of the Whole yesterday. The provisions of the Bill are few and simple, and may be briefly summed up as follows:—An export duty of 2s. per ounce upon unassayed and 1s. 6d. upon assayed gold, to be collected by the Collector of Customs and his assistants, and to form a separate fund to be expended, to use the words of the Bill, "upon the improvement of communications and public works in or towards the mining districts of the colony, and generally for works and objects calculated in the opinion of the Governor to promote the sanitary and social benefit of the mining population of the colony." The penal clause is the same as that in the Customs Act, with the addition of the power to imprison for a term not exceeding three months. It provides for summary conviction before any Magistrate in British Columbia, one-half seizure going to the informer. The Ordinance comes into operation to-day—rather sharp work we think. It will be seen from the report of proceedings elsewhere that a remarkable unanimity pervaded the House with respect to the measure. Every member supported the principle of the Bill, and only one member raised any objection to its provisions. It was most gratifying to hear the Hon. Mr. Haynes give expression to the opinion that there would be no difficulty in collecting the tax upon Kootenay gold. We by no means feel certain that the objections raised by the Hon. Mr. Walkem to the rate of 2s. per ounce were unworthy the serious consideration of the House. It is a question whether it would not have been wise to commence with 1s., and after people became habituated to the tax and gold became more settled in commercial channels, increase it to 2s. if necessary. It strikes us, too, that the difference in favor of assayed gold might with advantage have been greater. The product of Cariboo and other central gold fields is safe to come this way, and most of it will, doubtless, find its way into the assay office. But it is somewhat different with Kootenay. Had the Bill fixed the rate of tax upon assayed gold at 1s. the difference would have a greater tendency to draw the gold of that district through our own territory and into the Government assay office. If this alteration could be made we feel satisfied it would render the Bill less objectionable to those who may consider 2s. too high a tax, while it would, at the same time, be the means of greatly increasing the receipts at the assay office, as well as preventing much gold from passing through foreign channels. Upon the whole, however, we are highly gratified with the Bill, as well as with the remarks made by hon. members in the course of the discussion respecting the desirability of the measure, the practicability of collection and the admission that it will not necessitate any addition to the present staff of officials, three points which we have so long labored to impress upon the Government, and in which we have had the uniform opposition of the press of the neighboring colony. Speculation as to the probable revenue we shall derive from this new source is, of course, idle; and yet we think we are safe in asserting that it will not fall very much below £30,000 for 1865, a sum which will, indeed, prove acceptable in the present straitened circumstances of the colony.

Municipal Council.

Town Hall, January 30th, 1865.

Members present, the President (Mr. Clarkson) and Councillors Dickinson, Murray, Armstrong, Ferris, Robson, Wyllie, Major and Tilley.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Mr. Sharp calling the attention of the Council to the necessity of a culvert at the foot of Hamly street. The communication was laid on the table.

Moved by Councillor Armstrong, seconded by Councillor Murray, and *Resolved*, That the Collector be instructed to take legal proceedings immediately for the balance of all taxes now due.

The committee on the new constitution reported, and the draft of the same was read. The Council went into Committee of the Whole, Councillor Major in the chair. A number of clauses were passed, some of them slightly amended, when the committee reported progress, and the Council adjourned till 7 o'clock on Thursday (to-morrow) evening.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

PARTIES in arrears for Taxes for the year 1864-65 are hereby notified that the undersigned has been instructed by the Municipal Council to take legal proceedings immediately for the collection of all Taxes remaining unpaid.

THOS. McMICKING.

New Westminster, Jan. 31, 1865. fe1tc

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY given full Power of Attorney to GEORGE FRYE and VALENTINE HALL to transact all business on my behalf, and to manage my affairs.

W. G. PEACOCK.

New Westminster, Jan. 30, 1865.

IN REFERENCE to the above notice, all persons having any claim against the above named W. G. PEACOCK will present the same, and all persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

GEORGE FRYE.
VALENTINE HALL.

fe1tc

AUCTION SALE.

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3D,

AT

TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

I am instructed to sell, at my office, in Hick's Building, the undermentioned articles, belonging to Mr. JOHN OSCAR SMITH, viz:—

45000 feet of SAW-LOGS;
750 PICKETS;
2500 LATHS;
4 SCOW GUNWALE'S, 25 inches wide, 3 by 5 inches thick, and 45 feet long;
6 KNEES;
2 Bars 1¼-inch Round IRON;
1 " 1⅛ " "
2 " ⅞ " "
1 " ⅞ " Square IRON;
1 Ton of COAL;
20 Gallons of OIL;
1 COOKING STOVE and FURNITURE;
1 SCOW;
1 WHALEBOAT;
1 MAHOGANY TABLE;
1 DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT GUN; and a lot of CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

The above property can be seen at the Burrard Inlet Mill Company's Saw-mill.

Terms.—CASH.

VALENTINE HALL,
Auctioneer.

New Westminster, Jan. 30, 1865. fe1td

FOR SALE

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM,

situated about 10 miles from New Westminster, and 2 miles from Semiahmoo, containing 320 acres of Land, 160 acres of which is high level prairie, fit for growing any kind of grain. The Farm is well watered, and there is abundance of timber for fencing and other purposes.

There is a small log House, Garden, and an enclosure for cattle on the premises.

ALSO, at the same time, Lot 11, in Block XXIII, in this city, on which there is a Frame House with 2 rooms.

A number of other Town Lots will be disposed of at the same time.

TERMS.—Half Cash; the balance may remain on Mortgage.

VALENTINE HALL.

New Westminster, Jan. 31, 1865. fe1td

VANWINKLE HOTEL.

VAN WINKLE,

CARIBOO WEST.

THE ABOVE SPLENDID HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the Public, the proprietors having taken great pains through the winter to make it the most superior House in Cariboo. Good accommodations, with suits of rooms for ladies or private parties.

ATTACHED TO THIS HOTEL IS A

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT & BAR,

where can be obtained the most choice brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, &c.

N. L. McCAFFERY,
Proprietor.

ja28 3m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS WILLIAM HARVEY, of the city of New Westminster, has made an assignment of his affairs for the benefit of his creditors, who have appointed the undersigned as Assignee, those who are indebted to the said William Harvey are requested to settle their accounts with the said Assignee on or before the 5th day of February next, otherwise immediate proceedings will be taken for the collection of the same.

Wm. FISHER, Assignee.

New Westminster, January 25, 1865. ja28 2in

FREIGHT & PASSAGE

—TO—

DOUGLAS & YALE

THE STEAMER "HOPE"

is now making regular trips between New Westminster, Harrisonmouth and Douglas, connecting at Harrisonmouth with Canoes for Yale.

For Freight or Passage apply on board. ja18 1m

New Advertisements.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the Public that the Bakery on his premises has been resumed by him, and will be conducted in future under his personal superintendence; and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to deserve the favors which a generous public community formerly bestowed on him.

Pies & Cakes made to order for Private Parties.

☞ BREAD, HOT ROLLS, &c., always on hand.

PHILIP HICK.

New Westminster, January 12, 1865. ja14tc

WILLIAM CLARKSON,
Auctioneer, Real Estate & General Agent.

ja18 OFFICE—COLUMBIA STREET. tc

PAY UP AND

PAY DOWN!

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING CLOSED THEIR BOOKS!

on the 1st of January, 1865, and being determined

NOT TO OPEN THEM AGAIN!

will hereafter sell

FOR CASH ONLY,

and all accounts due on that date

AND REMAINING UNPAID

on the 15th January

WILL BE PUT IN SUIT

FOR COLLECTION,

WITHOUT FAIL.

ja7tc CLUTE & MAJOR.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MILL CO.,

[LIMITED.]

INCORPORATED 30TH DECEMBER, 1863.

Capital, £8000 Stg., in 400 Shares of £20 each

Board of Directors:

STILLMAN F. WASHBURN, Managing Director,
GEORGE W. COLE,
JOHN STEDMAN,
CHARLES A. RINES,
ISAAC STEDMAN.

Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand, and cut to order.

Superior facilities for furnishing Cargoes for Exportation.

Orders for Lumber, either Rough or Dressed, solicited, and will receive the strictest attention.

OFFICE—Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

no19tc THOS. McMICKING, Secretary.

CARIBOO EXPRESS.

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS OUR EXPRESS for Cariboo will be dispatched from New Westminster on the arrival of the California Express of the 19th and 29th, from San Francisco.

☞ Our Patrons will please observe that we do not dispatch a Cariboo Express on the arrival of the California Express of the 9th.

DIETZ & NELSON,
Connecting with
BARNARD'S EXPRESS.

December 9th, 1864. de10

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. ARE not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin.

URIAH NELSON & CO.

Port Douglas, May 2, 1864. my4tc

NOTICE.

ON THE 30th December, 1864, we the undersigned, carrying on the Lumber Business in Port Douglas, British Columbia, under the name and style of BRUMFIELD & LUMPKINS, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All accounts due to and by the late firm to be settled by the undersigned.

S. BRUMFIELD.

Port Douglas, 30th December, 1864. ja11m*

New Advertisements.

J. G. McBEAN,

IMPORTER AND

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FEED STUFFS,
OILMAN'S STORES,
NAILS, AXES,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS & FITTINGS

AND, in short, every article usually found in a General Grocery establishment.

J. G. McBEAN.

New Westminster, Jan. 4, 1865. ja4tc

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would invite the attention of his numerous customers, and the public generally, to his varied and choice stock of Family Groceries, Provisions and Oilman's Stores, &c., &c., &c.

To THOSE whose liberal patronage he has enjoyed during the past two years it is unnecessary to say more than merely assure them of his determination to keep pace with the times, both as regards prices and assortment.

To THE general public he would say: If you desire to combine entire satisfaction with economy, do not go past the subscriber's new Store, two doors west of the old stand.

IN STOCK—A superior article of Smoked Salmon from Annandale's fishery, Mud Bay.

JOHN MURRAY.

New Westminster, Dec. 2, 1864. de3tc

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

FRUITS,

NUTS, CANDIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

In the greatest variety can be purchased at very low prices from

ROBERT GREENBAUM,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. LEWIN,

de17 Columbia Street. 3m

DIARIES FOR 1865.

de7tc At CLARKSON & CO.'S.

New Advertisements.

Messrs. DICKINSON BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS

—AND—

CATTLE DEALERS!

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED with all kinds of MEAT and VEGETABLES on short notice, at

NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, - - ROBERT DICKINSON.
VICTORIA, - - - EDWARD DICKINSON. FRANCIS DICKINSON.
ja7tc

BIBLES! BIBLES!!

A NEW consignment of Bibles and Testaments is now on sale at the office of the Depositary, Columbia-street.

FAMILY BIBLES in great variety. Bibles and Testaments in the following languages:—Gaelic, Dutch, German, Manks, Danish, French, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, Irish and Welsh.

ja18tc G. C. CLARKSON, Depositary.

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one:—Drink but little wine, beer or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of these Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of slops. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

The Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of liver & stomach.

Bronchitis, Diptheria, Coughs, Colds.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any overgorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions.

In cases of debility, languor and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigour.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Retention of Urine
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Sore Throats
Blotches on the skin	Gout	Stone and Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Secondary Symptoms
Colics	Indigestion	Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Tumours
Consumption	Jaundice	Ulcers
Debility	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Dropsy	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Dysentery	Piles	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London: also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. de7

Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

THE JOURNAL is the only newspaper published in British Columbia; is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is unrivalled as an advertising medium for this Colony. J. DONAS, in Victoria, and THOS. BOYCE, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865.

"O! CONSISTENCY, &c."—Of all the Victoria newspapers, the *Chronicle* has been the most unscrupulous and untiring in misrepresenting and villifying New Westminster, its harbor and the entrance thereto. The idea of ocean shipping finding its way here was ridiculed, and the navigation was represented as fit for little else than Indian canoes. If anything which appears in that paper were capable of exciting surprise such a feeling would certainly be the result of reading a leading article which recently appeared upon the subject of "Union," and in which the following passage occurs:—

The second condition of a Union will be the removal of the seat of governmnet from Victoria to New Westminster, with the whole official staff. Are the people of this city prepared to make such a sacrifice, for any doubtful advantage that a union might give them? Such a change, we firmly believe, would effectually kill the place. We might then write "Ichabod" upon our door posts, for our glory would forever have taken its departure. There are those who profess to believe that the removal of the seat of government from Victoria would be a matter of little moment compared with the advantages which we would derive from Union in a commercial point of view. Those advantages we fear would prove to be much more imaginary than real. *Where the seat of government is, capital will concentrate—especially if its position is like that of New Westminster, within reach of the largest class of sea-going vessels.* [The italics are ours.]

Well, well. Who could have expected such a certificate of character from *such* a source! It is a fact, nevertheless, that, aware of the superior advantages we possess as a sea-port, the Victoria papers have sought to shut the portals of British Columbia against commerce, other than through their mill, because they feared us as a rival; and it is only now that, in a fit of desperation, the truth slips out.

RUSHING BILLS THROUGH THE HOUSE.—We feel strongly impressed with the impropriety of hurrying Bills, which affect vested interests, through the different stages. After the first reading such Bills should be printed, and sufficient time allowed for the public to become acquainted with their provisions before they are brought up for a second reading. We feel assured that the Government has no desire to take the country by surprise by enacting laws which will seriously affect large classes of the community, without affording time for the press to discuss or the public to understand their purport. Yet such, we fear, may fairly be alleged with respect to some of the measures of the present session.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication headed "Exclusion of religious instruction from the District Schools by Archdeacon Wright and party" was received too late for insertion to-day. It will appear on Saturday. The communication of "A. B.", on the "waggon-tire" question, is in the same position. We do trust correspondents will have a little more consideration, and send their papers early, especially when they happen to be lengthy.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been mild and soft during the last three days, and the snow which fell on Friday has nearly all disappeared. We understand the river is again clear of ice above, but as no express has come to hand we have no authentic information.

THE FIDELITER.—This steamer came up on Saturday and left for Victoria direct, carrying a number of passengers.

THE STR. ENTERPRISE is due to-day from Victoria.

AUCTION SALE.—It will be seen by reference to a notice elsewhere that a large catalogue of articles belonging to Mr. Smith's estate, Burrard Inlet mills, will be sold at auction on Friday next by Mr. Valentine Hall, at his office, Hick's Buildings.

CLEARED.—On the 30th, the schr. *North Star*, to Nanaimo with lumber. On the 31st, the schr. *Onward*, to Nanaimo with shingles.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Saturday's *Gazette* contains the following notice:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
26th January, 1865.

THE Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Peter O'Reilly to be Gold Commissioner and Police Magistrate for the Kootenay District, for the year 1865. William George Cox, Esq., will remain in charge of the District of Cariboo East, during Mr. O'Reilly's absence.

By Command, ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN DUBLIN.—The *Illustrated London News* says: The new Presbyterian church, Rutland-square, Dublin, was opened yesterday week by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, in presence of a crowded and influential congregation, including Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Vance, M.P., and many other persons of distinction. Mr. Alexander Findlater, a wealthy merchant, gave £10,000 for the building, and it cost £9000 more. But the congregation are so independent that they do not ask the public for any assistance. Even at the opening services the collections are given to the Hospital for Incurables and the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital. The church, we are told, is now the most beautiful place of worship in the city, except St. Patrick's Cathedral, now in process of restoration.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, January 30th, 1865.

The House met at 3 o'clock p. m., the Hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair as Presiding Member. Members all present. Minutes of previous sitting read and confirmed.

Hon. Colonial Secretary read a message from His Excellency the Governor, informing the Council of certain alterations in the Standing Orders, the principal of which are these: To allow the members half an hour's grace after the hour of meeting before the fine would be enforced; to provide that the Council each day may appoint the time of next sitting; and to extend the time allowed for bringing in private Bills.

Also, a message respecting the Wild Land Tax, stating that His Excellency was not sufficiently impressed with the importance of the measure at present to take the initiatory; but if any member saw fit to introduce such a Bill it would have the most earnest consideration of the Government.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary also submitted copies of two letters from the Crown agents in London, addressed to His Excellency respecting the British Columbia Loan. The agents stated that under the present state of the London money market it would be impossible to obtain money upon anything like reasonable conditions, in fact there might be difficulty in disposing of the debentures at all; if, therefore, the B. C. Government could possibly avoid drawing upon the loan now, it would be greatly to their advantage.

POUNDS BILL.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Ball, that this Bill be read a first time; and that it be printed and read a second time on Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook thought that this day fortnight was early enough; he did not approve of pushing Bills through in such a hurry, before members could have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with their provisions. He thought this was a measure which would affect up-country residents and packers materially, and their opinion upon the subject ought to be obtained.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall had no objection to defer the second reading, but he could not see what the people up-country had to do with the Bill that would prevent its being passed immediately. The second reading was finally fixed for Thursday week.

THOMPSON RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that it was to provide for the construction of a Bridge across the mouth of Thompson River, and to allow the constructors thereof to collect certain tolls upon goods passing across the river for a certain distance above, below or on said bridge. He thought the construction of the bridge of great benefit to packers, and, indeed, to the country generally. The time proposed for the charter was 10 years, when the bridge would become the property of Government. He thought the terms of the charter moderate, and that no one could object to the Bill. Of course the promoters of the bridge anticipated that a road would eventually be constructed connecting the bridge with the upper country.

Hon. Mr. Moberly seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook rose to oppose the Bill. He said that last year we had granted a charter to Mr. Spence to construct a bridge across the Thompson, and he could not understand why we should now encourage the construction of an opposition bridge. He believed the packers wanted a bridge because the Ordinance about to be introduced requiring wide tires would drive the waggons off the road, and then provisions would be carried by means of packing. He did not see why the charter should be extended to 10 years when that of Mr Spence was only 7.

Hon. Mr Ball could not conceive why the hon. member for Lillooet opposed the Bill. He (Mr. Holbrook) was always advocating measures which would be of benefit to his constituents, and surely he must see that the construction of the bridge in question would benefit not only Lillooet, but the entire country. He (Mr. Holbrook) was also a great advocate for public improvements; and he could not understand why this very necessary work, which would certainly benefit the country at large, should meet with his opposition. The erection of this bridge would not in any way interfere with Mr. Spence's bridge. It was simply asked as an accommodation to packers. Mr. Spence had never said anything against it, because he knew that waggons and traction engines would not leave his waggon road to cross any other bridge.

Hon. Mr. Elliott supported the Bill. He would like to see every river and creek in the country bridged.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall remarked that traffic would never leave the waggon road to cross the projected bridge, but that it was intended for packers who carried goods in that direction, and who now had to submit to the inconveniences of a ferry across the Thompson.

Hon. Mr. Moberly did not see what objection there could be to the construction of the bridge. If the same toll were charged as is now charged on Spence's bridge, he did not think it could injure the latter at all. He would therefore support the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time, and after some discussion it was agreed that it should be committed on Tuesday.

FIRST TELEGRAPH AMENDMENT BILL.

On motion of Hon. Attorney-General, seconded by Hon. Mr. Elliott, this Bill was read a third time and passed.

GOLD EXPORT BILL.

Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of this Bill, seconded by Hon. Mr. Homer. He said that the principle of the Bill was to impose a tax of 2s. per ounce upon all raw gold leaving the colony. He believed other gold colonies had adopted similar measures, and they had been found to work well. He considered that the tax would be a most just one, inasmuch as it would fall most heavily upon those who were best able to bear it; it would be a tax upon the successful miner while those who were unfortunate would escape. It would also have a beneficial influence upon the miners who remained in the colony, as Government proposed to expend the proceeds of the duty entirely in the gold-producing districts. In order to facilitate the collection of the duty the Government had arranged for the issue of certificates from the Government Assay Office; so that miners having their gold assayed at these offices and having paid the assay fee, together with an export duty of 1s. 6d. per oz., could obtain a certificate which would be a sufficient guarantee to the Customs authorities to allow the gold to pass. He did not know whether Government contemplated the establishment of branch assay offices in the gold districts, but such a measure would be of much service to the miners and to the collection of the duty. The export tax was placed under the head of customs duty, and its collection would be under the management of the Collector of Customs. The Magistrates were empowered to imprison any person who sought to evade the payment of the duty; and the person found guilty of evading the law would become liable to all the penalties and forfeitures imposed upon a violation of the Customs Act.

Hon. Mr. Walkem said he had only seen a copy of the Bill this afternoon. He was in favor of the Bill with the exception of the rate of duty. He thought 2s. was altogether too high a rate to charge, and that it would cause general and serious disatisfaction among the miners. No miner would willingly pay a tax; in fact it was contrary to the nature of a man to pay more than he could help; and he felt satisfied that the miners of this colony would have serious objections to paying such a high rate as this. The Bank of British Columbia had brought down about $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 this season, and if 2s. per oz. were levied upon that large amount it would realize quite a revenue; and he was sure it would meet with opposition. He was of opinion that there would be much trouble in the collection of this duty. Men who were within a few miles of the boundary line could easily slip across without paying any duty on their gold. He thought the tax would be heavy on some who were unfortunate at the mines. Many persons paid large sums for claims, say $8,000 or $10,000, and in the fall these claims were worked out, and the unfortunate owners came down with $2,000 or $3,000, having lost $7,000 by the season's operations, and still they were charged a high duty on the little they had remaining. He would like to see as large a tax as possible but he did not think it wise to charge more than 1s. or 1s. 3d. per oz. He believed in the principle of making miners pay their share of the revenue, but if the duty were put so very high it would be a great inducement for miners to evade the law. He thought it would be better to commence with a small tax until we saw how it was going to work, and then it might be increased if necessary.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall disagreed entirely with the hon. member who had just spoken. He thought the tax ought to be large at the commencement instead of being gradually increased. He did not approve of the clause limiting the expenditure of the proceeds arising from this tax entirely to the mining districts. The whole policy of the Government was to facilitate communication with the mines, and to spend the revenue there. He thought the gold tax should be appropriated the same as any other tax.

Hon. Mr. Moberly said that every member was aware from His Excellency's opening speech that there was a serious deficiency in the revenue of the present year to meet the required expenditure. This deficiency had occurred at a time which was peculiarly unfortunate, as it was impossible to obtain a loan upon anything like favorable terms. Large sums of money were required to complete the roads to Cariboo and to open communication with Kootenay. The surest way to reduce the price of goods in Cariboo was to make good roads, and for this purpose we must find some new source of revenue; and as he did not see that any other tax could be so easily imposed he was in favor of the Gold Export Tax. He thought it was a tax the justice of which would commend itself to everyone. Those who took large amounts of gold out of the mines usually left the country as soon as they could, and thus the unsuccessful miner was left to bear the burden of the revenue. This tax would compel every miner to contribute to the revenue in proportion to the amount of his success at the mines; while at the same time it would enable the Government to undertake many necessary works which would otherwise have to be abandoned. He did not think the miners would object to pay the tax.

Hon. Mr. Haynes thought the tax was a just and good one. From his experience on the southern boundary he felt satisfied there would be no difficulty in collecting it there. There were only a few passes through which people could emigrate, and these could be easily guarded so as to prevent smuggling. He did not believe it would require any increase in the staff of revenue officers if a tax were imposed on exported gold.

Mon. Mr. Ball was happy to hear the Bill supported by so many hon. members. He had always been in favor of the gold tax, but unfortunate circumstances had hitherto prevented its being carried into effect. He believed that a revenue of about £30,000 could be obtained in this way, and miners would not object to pay the tax when it was understood that they would reap such advantages from it in the construction and improvement of roads and other public works in the mining districts. He quite agreed with the hon. members who had previously spoken, that it was only reasonable for those who derived great benefit from the mines to contribute proportionately towards the revenue, and thus take the burden off the poor man's back. He did not anticipate any serious opposition from the miners. Of course they would not pay the tax if they could help it; he never knew a man who would voluntarily pay a tax; but they would soon get used to it. He did not think 2s. per oz. was too high a rate. If Government established branch assay offices in the gold districts no sensible man would refuse to take his gold there to be assayed, and by so doing he would save 6d. per oz. He saw no difficulty in the way of collecting the tax. There was no other gold country which possessed more facilities for collecting such a tax than British Columbia. He was glad to hear from the hon. member for Osoyoos that there would be no trouble in collecting it on the southern boundary, as that was the only place where difficulty might be supposed to exist.

Hon. Mr. O'Reilly said that the great cause of failure in the mines was the high price of provisons. The only way to make provisions cheap in the mines was to improve the facilities for communication. He approved the policy of the Government in making the construction of roads its greatest care. As regards the rate, he did not think the miners would mind whether it was 1s. 6d. or 2s. They were not very particular about 6d., and he thought they would not object to the tax. He thought the tax a good one; and as it had been loudly called for he hoped it would now be passed.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said the colony was fast running into debt, and something must be done to stop the leak. He did not think the rate was too high. Miners would about as soon pay 2s. as 1s. 6d. He did not agree with Hon. Mr Walkem respecting men who had lost by claims giving out. If men would go into such speculations they must run the risk.

Hon. Treasurer said he thought the rate was not too high, as those who took their gold to the assay office could have it considerably reduced. He was in favor of the tax.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook had very great pleasure in supporting the Bill. He was proud to see so many hon. members here in favor of it. He had always advocated such a measure, as he was sure nothing could be more just and equitable. He did not think we could expect to realize more than £20,000 by the tax, but that would be of immense advantage to the colony at present. He did not believe the miners would grumble about the tax, for they certainly have had their share of the revenue. He did not think the proceeds of the tax should be all expended in the mining districts; but should be used as any other portion of the revenue. He did not see what necessity existed for an assay office at Cariboo, as all the gold from that district would naturally come down by the Fraser; but there might be one established with advantage at Kootenay. He would give the Bill his warmest and most hearty support.

Hon. Attorney-General said some members were afraid there would be trouble in collecting the tax upon the southern boundary; but he thought the provisions of the customs laws were sufficiently stringent to deter people from running the risk of being caught. The statement of the hon. member for Osoyoos ought to dispel all such fears. Unfortunately we were in such circumstances that we must find some new mode of increasing the revenue, so that we might carry on necessary public works. The miners would not feel the tax; they well understood that the higher the tax the cheaper would provisions become. The Council had learned by the correspondence which had been read that there was no chance of our getting our loan negotiated at present; so we must look elsewhere for help. There was a deficiency of from £16,000 to £18,000 to be made up. He said the miners, as a class, were very intelligent; in fact they were remarkably so—their very avocation requiring more than ordinary ability; and he did not believe they would attempt to evade the tax. Those who opposed the formation of a special fund for the proceeds of the tax ought to remember that the fund would not be entirely expended upon roads, nor would it necessarily be expended *in* the mining districts, but might be applied to any road leading *to* the mines.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was then put and carried, and the Bill appointed to be committed on Tuesday; after which the House adjourned till Tuesday at 3 o'clock, p. m.

TUESDAY'S SITTING.

The House met at 3 o'clock, Hon. Colonial Secretary in the chair. Members all present. Minutes read and approved.

GAME PROTECTION BILL.

This Bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Holbrook and read a second time.

THOMPSON RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

This Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, slightly amended and read a second time.

GOLD EXPORT DUTY BILL.

This Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and elicited considerable discussion, the hon. member for Cariboo East strongly and ably opposing the high rate of 2s. per ounce. Several clauses were passed, when the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till 1 o'clock on Wednesday (to-day.)

To Victoria, V. I.

I address myself to you, not because you are the colony, but because you are the great wen of the island. Your leading journal commenced a leader the other day by announcing the death of the "Free Port," and proceeded to glory in its death—gloat over its defunct idol of yesterday; for the same journal was never tired of singing the praises of that free port. Is nothing else dead? Does not the same winding-sheet enfold the mortal remains of the free port and the honor, manhood, independence of Victoria?—I will not say, Vancouver. Reflect a little. Barring your inconsistency I do not blame you for killing the free port. It was the great vampire of the island—if you will, it made you the vampire. Its death was essential to the health and life of the body politic. Take care. To remove a cancer constitutes a very critical surgical operation. It is in the motive that impelled you to kill your god that your humiliation consists. What will the world think of you? What can it think? Six years you have boasted and blustered and bragged, as never Yankee did, about your free port—your "Venice of the Pacific,"—your "commercial supremacy,"—the "manifest destiny" of your little islet, bleak and barren, until your own kith and kin thought you demented. Amid all this blather and brag you have clamored for union with your more solid and sober sister, first upon the purest philanthropic principles, then for mutual advantage, now as the only salvation from bankruptcy and ruin. Your first advances were made in a benevolent, patronising air, then you waxed bold and insolent; now you crawl on your belly and lick the dust, like the cursed thing—be it ape or serpent—used by the devil in the accomplishment of his infernal design upon the frail mother of us all. Your pride is all gone. An inordinate desire to grasp more than rightly belongs to you has eliminated what little manhood you ever possessed—is it not so? How could you bring yourself to crawl to what has so long been your bound slave—your hewer of wood and drawer of water? British Columbia has spurned you, Vancouver—has kicked you off, and told you a hundred times to be about your business, that she would have none of you. She spurns you even now. Still, like a whipped cur, you climb upon her in the most craven and spiritless sort. Where is all your wonted pride? Runs there no Saxon blood in your sordid veins? Hold up your head and let us look at you. Are you the old, hated oppressor of poor tributary Columbia, who, thro' a partizan Governor, so long drew our life-blood? Why don't you hold up your head and look the world honestly and manfully in the face? "Sooke" and "Leech" and "Woolfe," and a hundred other "rich and inexhaustable" gold fields which have figured so largely upon your "Stock Exchange," what has become of them? Not content with debasing yourself in the presence of your big sister of Columbia you are going to complete your disgrace at Home. Having proclaimed your poverty already you must now publish your degradation. But what is the cause of all this? It can be no ordinary motive that has transformed the haughty braggart of '63 into the cringing mendicant of '65. How is it that the union you would formerly clog and hamper with no end of absurd conditions you now beg and crave for without any conditions whatever? What has brought you to make the sacrifice of your free port—the vaunted soul of all your fancied greatness? There was a time when the proposal you now make might have been entertained; but your opportunity is past—your doom is fixed. Alone and unpitied, you must work out your own salvation. Columbia cannot soon forget the wrongs and insult you so unsparingly heaped upon her. She knows you but too well, and will ever regard with distrust any and every proposal you may make. Take my advice and give up persecuting her with your unwelcome advances. Turn attention to the development of your own resources; and if the little island upon which you foolishly cast your lot is really too poor and valueless to sustain a population of five or six thousand, and yield sufficient revenue to house and pay your Governor, better strike camp and come over to the mainland, where there are ample room and resources for all.

ARGUS.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR,—In your article on the "Canadian school system" you state that the Archdeacon of Columbia at the public meeting on education made assertions, "designed to show that the Canadian system was now the subject of agitation in both Church and Legislature and in fact was a failure. What made the matter worse was the fact that these remarks, were made in correction of assumed mistatements of a previous speaker." You than very justly observe that "facts are always of more value than bare assertion."

You have strangely misunderstood me. So far from condemning the school system of Canada, I hold it to be, generally speaking, as far as regards supplying funds, superintendence and instruction, an excellent system; and to prove that such was my opinion, I supported by word and vote the plan for public education submitted to the meeting by Mr. McMicking (such plan being, as you are aware, based upon the Canadian system) until he came to the supplementary report which recommended among other things that reading God's word should be left to the decision of School Trustees. In support of that recommendation it was asserted that in Canada, Roman Catholics, members of the Church of England, Presbyterians, and Methodists were all thoroughly satisfied and therefore with their experience and their hearty approval before us we ought readily to accept that which had given such general satisfaction and worked so well. It was to this statement I strongly objected when I asked the speaker if having lived in Canada so long he was not well aware that so far from Roman Catholics being satisfied with the regulations of the Canadian system as regards religious instruction they had found it necessary to secure a legislative enactment allowing them to have separate schools entirely under Roman Catholic control. I further asked if he did not also well know that a very large number of the members of the Church of England were so dissatisfied with the small amount of religious teaching in Canadian schools that they had long been actively engaged in trying to induce the Canadian Government to allow the Church of England the same privilege they had granted to the Romanists. To this I added that I believed there was some hope at the present moment that their appeal would be successful.

While I thank you for the information submited "especially for the edification of the venerable prelate," I think I may ask you to admit that my explanation largely supports your proposition that "facts are always far better than bare assertions."

H. P. WRIGHT.
Archdeacon of Columbia.

New Westminster, Jan. 30th, 1865.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, January 28th, 1865:—Duties, £88 10s.; harbor dues, £11 4s. 8d.; head money, £9 4s.; tonnage dues, £3 3s. Total, £112 1s. 8d.

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Ores of every description carefully Assayed

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J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, May 7, 1864. my18tc

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PHILIP HICK, Proprietor.
New Westminster, Sept. 22, 1864. se24tc

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AND IMPORTERS OF

Provisions, Groceries, French Wines,

LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,

RIED'S BLOCK, WHARF STREET.

ap6 VICTORIA, V.I. tc

LOUIS HAUTIER'S HOTEL

—AND—

BILLIARD SALOON,

Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the colony. The charges are moderate.

☞ Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at low prices.

Lytton City, November 10, 1862. no12

DOUGLAS-LILLOOET ROUTE.

PEMBERTON HOUSE, PORT PEMBERTON!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE is now kept by the undersigned, who guarantees that its past reputation as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL shall be well maintained by him; and he is desirous of securing to the public that amount of comfort and accommodation for both ladies and gentlemen that the traveller both desires and expects. He will further guarantee that no one shall leave his house without getting "value received" for his money, and that in the shape of a good meal, good lodging, and attention to his wants at a fair remuneration.

There are also private rooms for families, and for those who desire them. There is a Bar attached to the House, with good Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc., and a Bagatelle table for their use and diversion.

The undersigned hopes for a fair share of patronage, and that the merits of this route, in the accommodation, ease and quickness of travel which it affords, will be appreciated by the travelling public.

au13tc WILLIAM SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the public, that he is always ready to attend any orders for MASONRY WORK, in Brick, Stone or Plastering. Furnaces, Ovens and Kilns particularly attended to. Any person requiring work in the above line will please leave their orders at the office of Geo. Hooper, Auctioneer.

je29 tc JONATHAN MOREY.

New Advertisements.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED —BY— CONNOISEURS TO BE THE **Only Good Sauce** AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY —OF— DISH.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. HAVE discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. *forged.*

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay & Sons, London: &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. de24y w

SEASONED LUMBER.

400,000 FEET

SEASON'D LUMBER

Rough & Dressed, For Sale By

J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, November 3, 1864. no5tc

TOYS, TOYS.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Mr. S. ZINN

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE INHABITANTS of Victoria and British Columbia that he is constantly receiving, direct from New York, San Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large quantity and well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW & WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES AND TOYS,

CONSISTING OF

French, German and Domestic MARKET BASKETS,
Traveling, School, Dinner, Fruit and Work BASKETS;
Infants' BASKETS, Cloth BASKETS and HAMPERS; and Fruit BASKETS;
Fancy and Willow Children's CARRIAGES, GO-CARTS and CRADLES;
BABY JUMPERS, Nursery, Rocking and Children's Hight Table CHAIRS, ROCKING HORSES and PROPELLERS;
Fancy VASES and China ORNAMENTS;
Ladies' Leather RETICULES;
PORTEMONNIES, PORTEFOLIOS;
Pocket COMPANIONS and Photographic ALBUMS;
A large assortment of BEADS, and all sorts of BRUSHES and COMBS;
Feather DUSTERS, ACCORDEONS, Walking CANES;
Checker and Crib BOARDS, DICE and Dice BOXES;
Staple BROOMS, MOPS and Cloth POUNDERS;

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

ALL KINDS OF TOYS.

☞ Being in receipt of the most of these goods from our own houses, and having no Agent to pay, I am therefore enabled to sell them at least 25 per cent. less than any other house in the colony.

Having received orders from our houses to sell the present stock at San Francisco cost, I have therefore reduced prices 25 per cent. below former charges.

Toys by the case supplied to the trade at very low prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

S. ZINN,

Santa Clause Headquarters & Fancy Bazzar,
Government Street, next to the Hotel de France.
de10

FRENCH'S FISH MARKET,

FRONT STREET,

New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found, in season,

FISH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

Shipping Orders Promptly attended to.

FREDERICK KAYE & CO.
New Westminster, July 5, 1864. jy6 tc

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MARY-STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
W. WOODMAN
New Westminster Feb. 1861. fy12-1m

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE, BEDDING

—AND—

WILLOW-WARE.

WITHROW & TILLEY,

HAVING just received a large stock of beautiful Furniture and Willow-ware, direct from foreign markets, are selling at such prices as will induce the citizens of New Westminster, and the people of British Columbia generally, to purchase here instead of going to another market.

JUST ARRIVED!

Fine Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suits; an assortment of fine Bed-room Suits, consisting of Oak, Chesnut, and plain painted; Sofas, Bureaus, Whatnots, Piano Stools, Hat-trees, Centre and Card Tables, Toilet and Saloon Tables, Dining Extension Tables, Cradles, Cribs, and a large assortment of Oak, Mahogany and Wood Chairs; Bedsteads of every description; and, in fact, nearly everything in THE FURNITURE LINE.

ALSO,—A fine assortment of Willow-ware, Gilt and Rosewood Picture Frame Moulding, different sized Looking-glass Plate, Mahogany & Walnut Boards & Veneers.
ALSO,—Feathers; Hair, Pulu and Straw Mattresses always on hand and manufactured to order. Furniture manufactured and repaired. Pictures framed, Maps mounted and varnished. Undertaking promptly attended to.

Persons intending to purchase would do well to call and see our stock before going elsewhere.

oc22tc WITHROW & TILLEY.

THE BANK

—OF—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,250,000,

IN 12,500 SHARES OF $100 EACH,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia.
YALE—Ditto.
QUESNELLE MOUTH—Ditto.
CAMERONTON, CARIBOO—Ditto.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VICTORIA—Bank of British Columbia.
NANAIMO—Ditto.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia.
PORTLAND (Oregon)—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

IN CANADA.

MONTREAL—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IN INDIA, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

The Oriental Bank.

IN ENGLAND.

National Provincial Bank of England.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

IN IRELAND.

Union Bank of Ireland.

LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened for any amount not less than One Hundred Dollars.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, bearing interest, issued for money lodged for fixed periods.

BILLS DISCOUNTED and COLLECTED; and BILLS of EXCHANGE on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York purchased.

DRAFTS issued on all the Branches and Agencies; and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York, authorizing payment for goods shipped to the Colonies.

GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES received for safe custody; Interest and Dividends Collected; Duties paid on goods in bond.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED,

Received on Deposit, or advances made upon them.

D. M. LANG, Manager.
New Westminster, August, 1864. au20tc

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

COLUMBIA STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND

Oilman's Stores,

Would call the particular attention of Up-river Merchants, Steamboat Owners and others to his Stock, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elswhere.

N. B.—**Fresh Garden Seeds** Just received and for sale.

W. J. ARMSTRONG.
New Westminster, March 27th, 1863. ma28-tc

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes.
J. A. R HOMER

New Advertisements.

PRINTING

—FOR THE—

MILLION!

Posters,

Circulars,

Bill-Heads,

Business Cards,

Steamboat Tickets,

Programmes,

Way-Bills,

Pamphlets,

Labels,

—AND—

Printed Forms

of every description, executed in a manner that

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

Every Business Man should use printed Bill-heads, as they not only save time, but look more business-like, and serve as an advertisement.

Every Keeper of Public House should have printed Cards for distribution amongst the Miners, and large Show Cards, in colors, to exhibit on Steamboats, and in Hotels, &c.

Every Steamboat Owner, Merchant, Trader, Hotel-Keeper, or Expressman, doing business in this Colony, should get his Printing done in the office of the

'BRITISH COLUMBIAN,'

LYTTON SQUARE,

NEW WESTMINSTER,

WHERE

ENTIRE SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform Merchants and Traders of British Columbia, as well as Steamboat Owners and all whom it may concern, that having recently made extensive additions to

THE PRINTING PLANT

of the "BRITISH COLUMBIAN" Newspaper, he is now prepared to execute with promptitude every description

—OF—

Plain and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

In a style and at prices which will compare favorably with any office upon the Pacific coast.

Orders from the interior are invited, and will receive careful and prompt attention.

JOHN ROBSON.
New Westminster, B. C., May, 1864.

New Advertisements.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; and most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm & other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will be readily improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should not be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps & all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs.	Chapped Hands.	Scalds.
Bad Breasts.	Contracted and Stiff Joints.	Sore Nipples.
Burns.	Elephantiasis.	Sore-throats.
Bunions.	Fistulas.	Skin-diseases.
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies.	Gout.	Scurvy.
Coco-bay.	Glandular Swellings.	Sore-heads.
Chiego-foot.	Lumbago.	Tumors
Corns (soft).	Piles.	Ulcers.
Cancers,	Rheumatism.	Wounds.
Chilblains,		Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. au15

TO BE SOLD FOR $1000.

(TERMS—HALF CASH, AND BALANCE WITHIN 12 MONTHS.)

THE PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE STANISLAUS HOUSE, on the Douglas Portage, together with about 4 acres of Land, fenced and partly cleared, around the house, and growing No. 1 Vegetables. There is also about 10 acres more adjoining. The place has the advantage of being well located for obtaining a share of the public patronage as well as being a regular team stand for the Douglas teams. For further particulars apply to JONATHAN MOREY, at the R. E. Camp, New Westminster, or to

W. E. STEIN,
At the Hot Springs, Douglas Portage, British Columbia.
September 30, 1864. oc1tc

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

WHARF STREET,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

H. N. DICKSON & CO., - - - LONDON.
DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO., - SAN FRANCISCO.
jy15-tc

BOSTON BAR

HOTEL,

BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscribers flatter themselves that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. A stock of the choicest

Liquors and Cigars

constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pies, etc. Prices very low.

JOLICŒUR & CO.
Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861. je27

Printed and published every Wednesday and Saturday, by JOHN ROBSON, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia.